FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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Vol VI No 195

ARGENTINA

MID Leader Calls for End to Disagreements B 1
Peruvian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives B 1
Radio Station Incorporates Powerful Transmitter B 1

BOLIVIA

UN Cooperation in Antidrug Campaign To Be Sought C 1
Antidrug Operations C 1
Burning of Drugs C 1
Drug Traffic Trials C 2
Mining Industry Suffering Heavy Losses C 2
Tin Reserves Stand at 206,000 Metric Tons C 2

BRAZIL

Congressmen Concerned Over Double Government
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Oct] D 1
Union Leaders Submit Document to Chaves D 1
Viacava Supports U.S. Economic Policy
[O GLOBO 5 Oct] D 2
Fighter Plane To Be Built by Italy, Brazil D 2
Brazil, Mali Sign Cooperation Agreements D 2
Bank of Brazil To Open Office in Beijing D 3
Brazilian-Romanian Joint Commission To Meet D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 3 Oct]

MEXICO

Nicaragua's Wheelock Ends Visit, Makes Statement M 1
Costa Rican President To Visit 16 October M 2
Mitterrand To Speak Prior to Cancun Meeting M 2

PANAMA

Royo Comments on U.S. Visit, As-Sadat Death N 1
Column Urges Creation of New Student Movement
[LA PRENSA 1 Oct] N 2
Briefs: Banana Marketing Seminar N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

OAS Membership Pending Solution of Border Dispute P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Rejects Panama's Mediation Offer
[DIARIO DE HOY 7 Oct] P 1

HONDURAS

President, Military Officer Stress Sovereignty P 2
Paz Meets With Nicaragua's Cordova Rivas P 3
[Radio Sandino]

NICARAGUA

Ministry Official: As-Sadat Betrayed Arab People P 3
Text of Daniel Ortega 7 October UN Speech P 3
Government To Increase Support to Cooperatives P 12

CUBA

PLO's Qaddumi Meets With Rodriguez, Signs Accord Q 1
Cooperation Accord Q 1
Festival Delegates Score Anti-Cuba Radio Station Q 1
Sao Tome President Visits ICAP, Havana Museum Q 2
Communications Center Visit Q 2
SWAPO Official Holds Press Conference Q 2
Cuba, CSSR Sign Cooperation Agreement in Havana Q 3
Valdes Chairs Decoration of CDR Members Q 3
Herrera Announces New 'Informative' TV Program Q 3

CARIBBEAN

Area To Benefit From Increased Canadian Aid S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Holds Press Conference in Melbourne S 1
Further on Press Conference S 2
Messages of Support From DPRK, SRV Received S 3
Coard Charges News Agencies With Misinforming S 3
Briefs: Youths to USSR; Printers to GDR S 3

JAMAICA

Seaga Answers Bishop's Charges in Melbourne S 4
Briefs: GLEANER Strike; Bauxite Production S 4

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prime Minister Raps Opposition's 'Gang of Four' S 4

MID LEADER CALLS FOR END TO DISAGREEMENTS

PY072044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2011 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- Rogelio Frigerio, Integration and Development Movement [MID] vice president, today said that the current regime is not a coalition government and therefore its officials have accepted their appointments on a personal basis. He made this remark concerning the fact that Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion is a member of the MID.

Frigerio, who is second-in-command to former President Arturo Frondizi, indicated that the country must put an end to disagreements because they disrupt the national way of life and acknowledged that the parties which make up the multiparty accord have been having problems.

Further on, the MID ideologist indicated that there are some who benefit from these disagreements and that there is a psychological campaign which is taking advantage of these differences in order to favor the interests of the enemies of the nation.

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

PY072053 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion will visit Peru in response to an invitation issued by his Peruvian counterpart, according to Jorge Morelli Pando, secretary general of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry who today arrived for a 5-day official visit.

Morelli Pando stated that during his stay in Argentina he will meet with Foreign Minister Camilion and officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry with whom he will discuss the situation in El Salvador and will review the status of Argentine-Peruvian bilateral relations.

Upon his arrival he indicated that within the constantly positive relations between Argentina and Peru, there are a number of accords and agreements which require periodic consultation at the level of foreign ministers and deputy ministers, especially regarding economic and political affairs.

The Peruvian official said that his country had fully normalized diplomatic relations with Bolivia and went on to speak about the political situation of his own country. He said that it has a democratic regime which has met with the usual problems of a regime of this kind after 12 years of a different type of regime. He added that as it happens in other countries, there are signs of danger, involving a few terrorist actions which are aimed at jeopardizing the very existence of democracy in Peru.

RADIO STATION INCORPORATES POWERFUL TRANSMITTER

PY072144 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] LRA 37 newscast channel [canal de noticias] of Radio Nacional today dedicated new equipment for beaming its programs mainly to the border regions. It is the largest and most modern short wave 100-kw transmitter in Argentina, and it will improve broadcasts from Buenos Aires.

UN COOPERATION IN ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN TO BE SOUGHT

PY071509 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0239 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero left for the United States today to participate in the UN General Assembly, where he will request international cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking. According to Foreign Ministry sources, Romero will also give a detailed explanation of the present political situation in this troubled country and stress the intention of Gen Celso Torrelio's government to democratize Bolivia within 3 years.

Romero will speak to the UN General Assembly on Friday, but he has said that he will also talk with U.S. Government officials regarding the negotiations aimed at normalizing the diplomatic relations between the two nations which have been frozen for almost 15 months. A U.S. Government commission was recently in La Paz, where it stated that the success of the present government's efforts to combat cocaine trafficking will be helpful in normalizing the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

General Torrelio asserted here yesterday that his government "is waging a frontal war against drug trafficking as never before" and that he expects the results to be satisfactory.

The United States has asked for the capture of five Bolivians who are accused of drug trafficking by U.S. courts. With regard to this, Torrelio said that a large search is going on to find those five fugitives from justice and other drug traffickers operating in Bolivia.

He pointed out that his government is drawing up plans to replace plantations of coca, the raw material for processing cocaine, with other farming products and that a new law against drug trafficking is about to be approved.

Drug trafficking has become one of the main problems in normalizing relations with the United States which is also interested in the restoration of democracy in Bolivia and the validity of human rights.

Antidrug Operations

PY072058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Capt Javier Guerrero, director of the dangerous drugs department today reported that in various operations carried out recently by his organization 10 kg of cocaine base have been seized. He indicated that the drugs seized are valued at 2 million Bolivian pesos ($80,000) but its degree of purity has yet to be established. The persons involved in the handling of this drug are under arrest but their names have not been disclosed in order not to hamper investigations. Guerrero added that the drugs seized will be burnt at an unspecified public square in La Paz.

Burning of Drugs

PY071319 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] In accordance with the provisions of the dangerous drugs control law, the Interior Ministry burned 200 kg of cocaine, marihuana and hashish during a public event that was held in Plaza San Francisco in this city yesterday. Justice Under Secretary (Rolando Cimbron) said at a press conference that this was part of the determined campaign undertaken by the armed forces government to eradicate drug trafficking from the country.

Drug Traffic Trials

PY071327 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The government has given instructions to the courts, higher district courts and the Supreme Court of Justice to speed up all drug trafficking trials and to hand down punishments to those guilty of that crime. The measure is part of the energetic national campaign instituted by the government to eradicate drug trafficking from the country. For this campaign it has asked for cooperation from judges and officials. In this campaign the Interior Ministry has requested the cooperation of the judicial branch, according to a statement by Justice Under Secretary (Cimbron). The government will not accept any kind of delay in the trials or distortions of the law in the trials of drug traffickers, the under secretary warned.

MINING INDUSTRY SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES

PY071837 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 81

[All figures as heard]

[Excerpt] Bolivian mining suffered a loss of $25,727,000 during the first quarter of this year because of the persistent slump of the tin price on the international market. This report, published in the economic supplement of the morning paper HOY, says that the production cost of fine tin in Bolivia was over $7.18 per pound in the first 6 months, while the average price was $6.06.

The report also discloses that the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] had a deficit of $29,968,748 in 1980 which shows a liquidity position worse than in 1979. This has not allowed the company to meet its short-term commitments.

This situation was outlined by Mining and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado in statements made to the newspaper. The minister pointed out that the substantial loss suffered by COMIBOL signifies a reduction of its net assets from $146,944,586 in 1979 to $117,567,342 in 1982 [as heard].

TIN RESERVES STAND AT 20 ,000 METRIC TONS

PY072054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Official information released here today indicates that Bolivian tin reserves currently stand at 206,000 metric tons of fine tin in its proven, probable and inaccessible deposits. This information was released by Armando Deurioste, general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL), who indicated that these reserves are equal to those of 16 years ago, something which is very encouraging.

Reports from Malaysia received a few days ago indicated that that country's reserves have been practically exhausted which means that Bolivia could soon become the leading producer of this mineral.

CONGRESSMEN CONCERNED OVER DOUBLE GOVERNMENT

PY071806 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna stated yesterday in Porto Alegre that he is "completely" unaware of the existence of a possible double government in the country and voiced assurances that no information has been given to him about possible regular meetings with President Figueredo in Rio de Janeiro.

Camilo Penna made these remarks in commenting on the concern expressed by some politicians from Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo, who stated this past weekend that the country was running the risk of having two governments, one headed by Aureliano Chaves in Brasilia and a second led by President Joao Figueredo in Rio de Janeiro.

Penna gave assurances that Chaves' position will be maintained: "I have no doubt about this. I know that the acting president, in all decisions he makes, will be thinking of the decision that President Figueredo would have made, and will adopt that position. There is no conflict at all."

In Rio de Janeiro, Senator Itamar Franco [PMBD -- Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party -- Minas Gerais State] also said that he does not believe in the existance of a double government. He justified his opinion stating: "Whoever knows Acting President Aureliano Chaves knows that he would not allow that to happen."

Senator Franco feels that "if President Figeredo continues making executive decisions with his ministers, he will be committing an act slighting Chaves. And this cannot happen because the grace of one cannot be rewarded with the rudeness of the other."

Other opposition congressmen are especially apprehensive at the performance of Gen Medeiros, head of the National Intelligence Service [SNI], who, according to them, is creating difficulties for "the unified and indivisble exercise of the presidency of the republic." For this reason, these deputies and senators are exerting pressure on Deputy Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies, to order a vote on the proposal presented more than 1 year ago by Deputy Jose Costa, to call on General Medeiros to report on the SNI.

This is the concern, for example, expressed by Deputy Iram Saraiva [PMBD -- Goias State], who feels that "there are strong indications that military hardliners are trying to thwart the conduct of the presidency by Acting President Aureliano Chaves."

Iram Saraiva stated that "Chaves is trying to walk the tight rope prepared by the militarists who did not want a civilian, even temporarily, to occupy the presidency. The intolerance of the coupist military officers has increased since the visit the vice president made to congress."

UNION LEADERS SUBMIT DOCUMENT TO CHAVES

PY071203 Paris AFP in Spanish 0355 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Oct (AFP) -- In a document submitted to Acting President Aureliano Chaves here today, the Brazilian workers' unions demanded the adoption of measures to put an end to unemployment and to reduce the cost of living and the cancellation of the National Security Law.

The document, prepared during the first working class conference held in August 1981 in Praia Grande, Sao Paulo State, was taken to Planalto Palace -- the government house -- by metalworkers' leader Luis Inacio da Silva, alias Lula, and five other union leaders, who did not succeed in their attempt to see the acting Brazilian president.

The document, prepared by 5,247 delegates from 1,126 unions, also demands the implementation of an agrarian reform, the reestablishment of broad union freedom and autonomy and the legalization of the Brazilian Single Workers Federation.

The document was also read at several public affairs held here today and in the main Brazilian cities to celebrate the national day of struggle for the defense of the workers' rights.

In Rio de Janeiro, militants of several opposition parties attacked each other during the celebration of the day of the struggle for the defense of the workers' rights, and in Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro State, the police had to actively intervene to break up a demonstration demanding the legalization of the Single Workers Federation.

VIACAVA SUPPORTS U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY

PY071317 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 81 p 10

[Excerpt] Sete Lagoas, Minas Gerais State, (O GLOBO) -- Acting Finance Minister Carlos Viacava stated yesterday that "the new economic policy of the U.S. Government and of the World Bank (IBRD), contrary to what had been predicted, will benefit Brazil."

Stating that he is in constant telephone contact with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas who returned from Washington yesterday, Viacava explained that the U.S. Government had finally made it clear to him, that its philsophy is that of extreme pragmatism."

Viacava stated: However, they will stop helping countries such as India, focusing their resources on more profitable, and more feasible projects, with better guarantees and fewer risks, as the case of Brazilian projects. They recognize that Brazil is the most viable developing country with the best potential to fully repay our debts. These resources will be little more expensive for us.

FIGHTER PLANE TO BE BUILT BY ITALY, BRAZIL

PY080020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 7 Oct (AFP) -- A reliable source today announced that Brazil and Italy have signed a letter of intent to jointly build a fighter-bomber plane called MX. The accord was signed by the deputy chiefs of staff of the air forces of the two countries. The accord states that approximately $200 million will be spent on research.

Another agreement will be signed later sharing the workload between the Italian corporation AERITALIA and Macchi on one hand and the Brazilian company EMBRAER on the other.

Italy is expected to produce 186 MX planes and Brazil will turn out 60 of them. The first flight of this plane will take place in 1983. The MX will be capable of low altitude flight, of carrying out missions from an altitude of only 70 meters and its range will be 350 km. It will carry up to 3 tons of bombs.

BRAZIL, MALI SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

PY080016 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The creation of a joint committee for economic cooperation was established today on an agreement signed by Acting President Aureliano Chaves and Malian President Moussa Traore. It has been determined that the joint committee will identify ways and means for promoting and strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, technical, technological and cultural fields.

Another agreement that has been signed refers to cultural, scientific and cultural cooperation, especially in the educational, scientific, cultural, sports, public health, agricultural and industrial fields. This contract has the objective of exchanging technicians and information in matters of common interest and the training of personnel.

BANK OF BRAZIL TO OPEN OFFICE IN BEIJING

PY071732 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The Bank of Brazil will open an office in Beijing. This will be possible if Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and the presidents of the Brazilian Central Bank and the Bank of Brazil stop in Beijing on their return trip from Iraq, where they will open the Brazilian-Iraqi Bank on 10 November 1981.

BRAZILIAN-ROMANIAN JOINT COMMISSION TO MEET

PY071457 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 24

[Text] Brasilia, (O ESTADO) -- The purchase of a grain cargoship by Brazil and the granting of $150 million to finance the greater Carajas proejct by Romania are the main results expected from the forthcoming meeting of the Brazilian-Romanian Joint Commission to take place in Bucharest 21-23 October. The possibility of the Rio Doce Valley Company [CVRD] purchasing freight cars for transport of ore, in addition to the 32 units already negotiated, has been rejected by Brazilian officials due to the protests of the national railroad material industry which had received, in compensation, an order of 300 freight cars.

The Brazilian delegation to the joint commission meeting will be made up of leaders of the Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industries [ABDIB], of the National Confederation of Industries [CNI], in addition to representatives of "trading-companies" [in English] and of the pharmaceutical industry. CVRD President Eliezer Batista, who will make an official visit to Rondonia, will join the Brazilian delegation during the meeting of the commission.

The main Brazilian products to be exported to Romania are iron ore and pig iron which in 1980 made up 38.7 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively, of overall Brazilian exports. Regarding imports, the main products purchased by Brazil are: machines and mechanical equipment, lubricating oil in bulk and fertilizers, the trade balance between Brazil and Romania has been positive for Brazil since 1976. Last year, for instance, Brazil earned $103,557,000 with its exports and spent $40,840,000 in imports. The main trade transaction between the two countries is the agreement signed in 1979 for the supply of Brazilian iron ore for a total of $780 million up to 1990.

At the meeting in Bucharest, the Brazilian-Romanian Joint Commission will try to create some mechanisms to try to increase trade between the two countries. It is expected, for example, that contracts will be signed with mining companies for cooperation in exploiting open pit coal mines in Southern Brazil through the formation of "joint ventures [in English]."

NICARAGUA'S WHEELOCK ENDS VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT

FL072117 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0320 GMT 7 Oct 81

[By Francisco Espana]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The United States is trying to erect an "iron fence" around Central America and this might unleash a large-scale conflict affecting Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The above statement was made today by Nicaraguan Agricultural Development Minister Jaime Wheelock at the local airport shortly before returning to his country at the end of a 3-day official visit to Mexico.

The Nicaraguan official said that the intensified U.S. interventionism in Central America prompts a "highly worrisome and explosive situation in the region," which poses a threat to Central American sovereignty. He noted that the United States has been trying to intervene in Central America by arming and providing advice to "fascist, brutal governments" such as those of El Salvador and Guatemala in order to crush every form of peaceful political struggle -- to the point of even having assassinated opposition leaders. He said: This will eliminate every possibility for a peaceful electoral contest and the people will have to insurrect in an explosive fashion.

As for El Salvador, Wheelock said that the military junta headed by Napoleon Duarte has never attempted to hold dialogue with the opposition but instead has tried to subdue the opposition to have it yield to an electoral farce which would give legitimacy to the current junta. To this end and with U.S. assistance, the junta first attempted to militarily repress the opposition, then to propose a political alternative "which would be a fascist, unjust, inadequate solution since it is not possible to think about voting when bloodshed is taking place in the country."

Furthermore, he accused the U.S. Government of inciting internal uprisings in Nicaragua, of urging the neighboring countries to break with it and of conducting an economic aggression against it by boycotting its markets and of even attempting to intervene directly in the country to reinstate the Somozists in power.

He stated that in keeping with the U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua is the Reagan government's demand for immediate repayment of the $60 million which, according to a contract, Nicaragua was to repay in 20 years.

Commenting on the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Wheelock said that As-Sadat's assassination was an unfortunate act which was perhaps unleashed by an injustice the late president could have committed against his attackers. He added, however, that the attack has further aggravated the Middle East crisis in view of the leading role played by the Egyptian leader in that region of such strategic importance.

Commenting on his visit to Mexico, he said he had met with President Jose Lopez Portillo who offered his solidary support to help Nicaragua solve its problems as soon as possible and overcome the serious economic crisis it had to endure as a result of the war and of some countries' refusal to recognize the Sandinist revolution.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT 16 OCTOBER

FL072246 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio will make an unofficial visit to Mexico on 16 October when he will meet with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, the Costa Rican Embassy announced here today.

The Costa Rican president will arrive at 1830 hours on Japan Airlines flight 012 from Tokyo, following an official visit to Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. He will be accompanied by 14 members of his government team.

The political counselor and press attache of the Costa Rican Embassy here, Mario Hidalgo Benes, told NOTIMEX that the topics the two presidents will discuss have not yet been announced. He added that the Central American president will be accompanied by the Costa Rican foreign minister.

MITTERRAND TO SPEAK PRIOR TO CANCUN MEETING

PA080347 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] It was learned here that French President Francois Mitterrand will speak to the people of Mexico in an event that will be held at the Monument to the Revolution on 21 October. He will arrive on 19 October for an official visit and will meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo before leaving for Cancun where he will participate jointly with 21 chiefs of state in the international meeting for cooperation and development.

In the event at the Monument to the Revolution where he will be the only speaker, Mitterrand will announce the commitment of the Socialist government he heads to contributing toward helping developing nations overcome the conditions inherited from colonialism and the economic dependence that keeps them in backwardness.

ROYO COMMENTS ON U.S. VISIT, AS-SADAT DEATH

FBIS70644 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo upon his return from the United States by newswoman Diana Arosemena at Maj Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, we are transmitting your arrival live through Televisora Nacional. What is the outcome of your trip?

[Answer] Well, I think that it was positive for Panama. I am still very surprised and impressed to see that Panama has earned such respect and affection internationally -- from the members of the countries present at the United Nations as well as from those who participated in the various meetings we attended. I feel that this puts Panama in very high standing. I am back and can tell you that everyday I am prouder of this small but great country.

[Question] What is your opinion of all the people welcoming you here?

[Answer] I can't see too well because of the lights but I am very grateful to all those here.

[Question] Mr President, international dispatches disclosed yesterday that you took advantage of your trip to undergo a medical examination. We would like to know its results because we are all concerned and interested in you.

[Answer] The results have been very good, very good.

[Question] Mr President, the world lost a forger of peace today, Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who was killed in an attack as you already know. Could you give us your opinion regarding the effect that this will have on world peace, not only on that of the Middle East.

[Answer] I hope this will not have negative effects because he was such a brave man. He fought with great courage and gallantry to achieve peace with a neighbor. Let's not forget that he was a Noble peace prize winner. Let's hope that his death will not result in conflict in the Middle East.

[Question] One last question Mr President, the dispatches reveal that Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca seems to be a third possibility for the candidacy for UN secretary general, what is the truth about this?

[Answer] The truth is that we have not discussed that. It would be great for Panama but we have not talked about it. What is being discussed is what will happen if Salim Salim or Waldheim cannot obtain the votes of the powers which have the right to veto, in other words, that remains to be seen.

[Question] Would this force Panama to establish relations with the USSR and PRC to get those votes?

[Answer] We haven't discussed that either and I don't think we should subject the establishing of relations to a vote for a Panamanian. This should not have to be a condition for establishing relations.

EDITOR URGES CREATION OF NEW STUDENT MOVEMENT

FL071452 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 81 p 8 a

["The reader's column"]

[Text] Director: The historical commitment of the Panamanian student movement and the once glorious "Federation of Panamanian Students" (FEP) to the fatherland is in jeopardy. The FEP is being controlled by a handful of irresponsible elements who have the support of the present regime and are in open solidarity with subversive movements such as Colombia's 19 April Movement [M-19] as well as the FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador.

The FEP has not considered the consequences of intervention in the internal affairs of other states such as the case of Colombia. Such emotional attitudes involve the security of the Panamanian state and evince the irresponsible arbitrariness of its leadership.

The FEP has spared no effort to spend over 50,000 balboas in the "improvised ghost congress" whose main characteristics were its support to the present regime and the opportunistic nature of its present leaders.

The Social Christian Student Movement (MESC), which in Chiriqui province alone obtained over 2,000 signatures of students from various schools, in repudiation of the FEP's "improvised ghost congress," expresses its solidarity with the courageous Veraguas students who walked out of the congress after confirming that manhandling and capitualtion were the banner of its organizers, while the prize awarded for their work was the support of the regime and its representatives.

The Social Christian Student Movement (MESC) hereby exhorts all democratic and independent student movements to join the effort to organize a strong national student movement, free of commitments to the regime and representative of the Panamanian students' aspirations for social justice in the face of the national problems and which imply profound changes in our society.

The once glorious Federation of Panamanian Students, FEP, neither represents anybody nor solves anything. The improvised "ghost congress" was not even capable of choosing all the representatives of the federation's secretariats. Some were left vacant for "political expressions of the student body," according to them.

Let us put a stop to this farce. It is necessary to create a new, honest and patriotic student movement, a movement that will not sell itself.

The FEP died when its leadership committed it to the present regime.

A new student movement must be born, a "union of Panamanian students," independent and democratic. Let those of us who are free of bonds take the first step forward.

[Signed] Social Christian Student Movement.

BRIEFS

BANANA MARKETING SEMINAR -- An important seminar on the international marketing of bananas began here today with the participation of delegates from 12 banana-producing countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The 3-day event, which is being held at the Atlapa Convention Center, is aimed at analyzing marketing structure and maximizing the profits of the banana producers. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 5 Oct 81 PA]

BELIZE

OAS MEMBERSHIP PENDING SOLUTION OF BORDER DISPUTE

PA072034 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Belmopan, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Belize has presented a request for admittance to the OAS but does not wish immediate consideration of the request, Health Minister Assad Shoman said today. Shoman returned to his newly independent country following a visit to the United States, where he participated in meetings at the United Nations and OAS. Shoman said that in the name of his government he had asked the OAS not to consider the request for membership at this time. He added that Belize will inform the organization when the country is in a condition to become a full-fledged OAS members. According to OAS regulations, Belize cannot be accepted as a member due to the border dispute with Guatemala.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT REJECTS PANAMA'S MEDIATION OFFER

PA072008 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Oct 81 pp 5, 36

[Text] In relation to a proposal made recently by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at the United Nations, an official communique has been issued in which the revolutionary governing junta thanks the Panamanian chief executive for his good will toward our country and reiterates the Salvadoran political stance, which includes multiparty dialogue, while rejecting any negotiation with organized armed groups such as the FMLN and excluding all possibilities of mediation. The communique states:

The revolutionary governing junta wishes to express publicly its gratitude to the president of Panama for his concern and good intentions toward our country, evidenced in his speech before the UN General Assembly. The Government of El Salvador reiterates its conviction that the solution to the crisis affecting our country must necessarily be of a political nature and of democratic content. In this respect, it confirms its conviction that the electoral process constitutes an adequate instrument, if preceeded by a multiparty dialogue open to all political parties that are either legally registered or in formation, without discriminating on any ideological and political basis. From this multiparty dialogue -- a Salvadoran mechanism for a Salvadoran problem -- will come the necessary conditions to guarantee successful and just results from the elections. To implement such a dialogue, the Salvadoran Government has already called on all political institutions that are legally registered or in formation and that hold that reason should prevail over violence. It is clear then that any dialogue or negotiation with organized armed groups, such as the FMLN, is rejected; therefore, any possibility of mediation is excluded.

The revolutionary governing junta, in reiterating its gratitude to the illustrious Government of Panama, also wishes to note that it would gladly accept the presence of observers that the Government of Panama or that of any other friendly nation may wish to send to El Salvador at any time during the electoral process. The Salvadoran permanent UN representative has been instructed to read this before the 36th session of the General Assembly.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT, MILITARY OFFICER STRESS SOVEREIGNTY

PA072045 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The anniversary of the birth of Gen Francisco Morazan brought with it two speeches worth noting: We refer to the statements of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and Col Jose Bueso Rosa at the headquarters of the 3d Artillery Battalion. The two officers were clear in asserting not only the democratic future of our fatherland but also the determination of the armed forces to safeguard the nation's peace, tranquillity and sovereignty.

The president and chief of the armed forces said -- so that everyone would understand without misinterpretation -- that the armed forces will not permit any violation of the nation's independence; that they will not permit anyone to curtail our territorial integrity; that they will not tolerate any foreign forces intervening in the nation's internal affairs; that they will not yield to those conspiring to foil the people's sovereign mandate; that they will not falter in their efforts to safeguard the dignity, honor and freedom of our beloved country. Thus the armed forces will fulfill with loyalty the sacred mission entrusted to them by the Honduran people. In this brief portion of his speech, General Paz Garcia exalted the aspirations of the armed forces.

Whether we want to admit it, our country's security is being threatened every day, internally and externally. The constant attacks, subversive activities, kidnappings and attempts in various forms are causes of social and economic insecurity. We cannot disregard the fact that no progress is possible if there is no tranquillity, as the future can only be consolidated in peace. In Honduras, however, such tranquillity and peace are relative. The firm decision of the armed forces, however, also requires the effort of all Hondurans toward consolidation of peaceful coexistence. It is here where the political parties have a rendezvous with history.

The role of a political leader is not mere oratory. It is his determination to reconcile the Honduran people and his ability to make possible a true harmonious coexistence. It is impossible to think of a promising future if the political leaders continue to stir up hatred, vendettas and resentment. In this small country everybody knows everybody and hardly anyone can cast a stone, since we practically all live in glass houses. Thus, rather than gaining credit by discrediting others, the political leaders should try to win the people's goodwill with deeds, not words. After all, in Honduras nobody is discrediting anymore.

Who speaks of changes: Everybody here speaks of changes, and demands changes, but in order to make these changes it is necessary to change the mentality of those who are proposing them. In the midst of this campaign -- often melodramatic -- there are sectors who wait with expectation.

With regard to these elements, Colonel Bueso Rosa said the men in uniform must become aware of the historic role assigned to the armed forces and make efforts that will lead us to a constitutional order through popular vote to fulfill the promise the military institution made to the Honduran people. These messages are, therefore, a note of faith in our political future; a communion of purpose so the people may choose the government they deserve, and a firm decision to maintain the dignity, honor and freedom of the nation.

PAZ MEETS WITH NICARAGUA'S CORDOVA RIVAS

PA071225 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- At the end of a meeting with Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia today, Rafael Cordova Rivas said: We respect Honduras' sovereign right to carry out military maneuvers, but we are worried about and oppose the U.S. participation in them and we have said as much to President Paz Garcia.

The Nicaraguan delegation, which also includes Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, arrived in Tegucigalpa this morning to express the great concern of the Nicaraguan Government and people over the Honduran-U.S. military exercises. The Nicaraguan junta member told the Honduran press that Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra will press a charge at the United Nations as to the dangerous nature of the Hawk View operation.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY OFFICIAL: AS-SADAT BETRAYED ARAB PEOPLE

PA070414 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Ernesto Aloma, chief of the Department of Nonaligned Countries and the Middle East of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, said here today that the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat "is something that was expected" and represents "a severe blow to the United States."

Aloma harshly attacked As-Sadat's policy of alliance with the United States and Israel, stating that by signing the Camp David treaties, As-Sadat "betrayed the Arab people." The diplomat said As-Sadat acted as the gendarme of the United States in the Middle East. Aloma said Nicaragua's relations with Egypt are "cool," but that they would "improve if a progressive government succeeds As-Sadat."

TEXT OF DANIEL ORTEGA 7 OCTOBER UN SPEECH

PA071904 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1447 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Speech by Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at UN General Assembly in New York -- live]

[Text] The death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is another tragic event that once again underscores the need to contribute urgently to the search for authentic solutions in the Middle East that can put a final end to the violence affecting the sister nations of the Arab world.

Mr Ishma'el al-Kittani, president of the General Assembly; Mssrs Representatives at this UN General Assembly: Mankind is going through crucial times as a result of the great tensions that today more than ever threaten peace. Nicaragua has considered it opportune and necessary to bring before this assembly, among other things, concrete proposals that will contribute to the cause of world peace.

Today we have the responsibility of being bearers of a concrete proposal in the search for a rational outlet to the profound crisis engulfing the Central American area, the most critical point of which is El Salvador. This is the main reason for our presence at this assembly, in which we are sure we will find the receptivity that the grave circumstances of the moment demand.

We are bearers of a concrete proposal that will help the struggle for peace in Central America at the very moment when this peace is being violated by the increasing arms race in the world, with thousands of millions of dollars being invested in the construction and installation of medium-range missiles, rockets, neutron bombs and so forth; at the moment when the progress that had been made on the basis of SALT II is being seriously affected by the hegemonic policy of the present U.S. administration.

We are the bearers of a concrete proposal that will help the struggle for peace in Central America at a moment when the racist regime of South Africa is invading Angola, fostering destabilizing actions in Zambia, invading the southern part of Mozambique and training mercenaries to invade Zimbabwe, all of this with the support of the present U.S. administration; at a moment when Libya is the victim of the provocations of U.S. policy, which has even reached the point of the downing of two Libyan air force planes in Libya's own territorial airspace over the Gulf of Sidra. We are the bearers of a concrete proposal that will contribute to the cause of peace in Central America at a moment when the Israeli Government, with full U.S. support, is deploying [despliega] terrorist action against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, murdering hundreds of persons, and bombing the Tammuz nuclear research center in Iraq.

We are the bearers of a concrete proposal that will contribute to the cause of peace in Central America at a moment when U.S. spy flights in DPRK airspace are increased and when the economic blockade, political and military threats and the occupation of Guantanamo are maintained in Cuba; at a moment when the people of Grenada are being harassed and attacked; at a moment when the implementation of the Panama Canal treaties, for which Gen Omar Torrijos fought and died, is being threatened; and at a moment when UN resolutions on the independence of Namibia are being disrespected. We bring a concrete proposal that will help the struggle for peace in Central America at a moment when the enemies of peace wield philosophical concepts to justify their warmongering spirit, unleashing aggressive actions at the same time.

For this reason we also wish to contribute to the cause of peace today by condemning the South African regime and expressing solidarity with the peoples attacked by this regime; by expressing solidarity with the patriots of the South-West African People's Organization, the only legitimate representative of Namibia; by backing the frontline countries and expressing solidarity with Libya and with the PLO -- sole representative of the Palestinian people; with the people and Government of Democratic Korea; with the people and Government of Grenada; with the valiant solidaristic and firm people and Government of revolutionary Cuba; with the struggle of the Polisario Front); with the resolutions approved on 20 August 1981 on applying the declaration on granting independence to colonialist countries and peoples, which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence; with the people and Government of Panama; with the people and Government of heroic Vietnam, while, at the same time we reject the policy of punishment, threat and use of force against that nation; and with the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean, which continue to struggle to have that are a declared peace zone and to achieve the subsequent withdrawal of the various military fleets moving about in the area.

Also, we call on the brother governments and peoples of Iran and Iraq, within the spirit of the Nonaligned Movement, to search for solutions to the differences and disputes which may exist between the two states.

Finally, we want to express once more our solidarity with the peoples and Government of Cyprus, with the peoples of Chile, with the peoples of Uruguay, with the heroic peoples of Guatemala. We also want to greet, as a victory for peace, the independence of the peoples of Belize and their incorporation into this organization.

We bring a specific proposal that in Central America efforts be increased toward peace, which we are called on today to make worldwide, at a moment when this peace is also attacked by restrictive economic measures which are felt severely in the countries of the Third World, historically exploited by the developed countries. The latest decisions publicly announced by the U.S. Government with regard to this are sure proof of what has been stated previously. The current U.S. Treasury secretary said the administration plans to limit loans and credits to developing countries through the IMF and the Interantional Bank for Reconstruction and development. President Reagan himself, at the annual IMF and IBRD meeting, reiterated this decision, specifying that for the poor countries there exists only the magic formula of free markets, a magic formula which has served only to further impoverish our nations.

Despite the efforts made by the countries of the Third World to restructure their foreign debt and pay with immense sacrifices the servicing of the debt, the current circumstances portray a bleak economic panorama that obliges us to think seriously. If adequate formulas are not found to the economic reality of our countries, there will be no alternative but the relief of the foreign debt with all of its servicing, or else the moment will arrive when by common accord the poor countries of the world will have to say that we are not going to pay, because we cannot pay, because we do not have anything with which to pay.

We cannot forget that merely in servicing the foreign debt the undeveloped countries have to pay with blood and sweat more than $40 billion each year, without the slightest possibility of finding a way out of their economic problems. On the contrary, this situation is turning increasingly worse. Who can ignore that prices of our export products drop continually and the costs of production of these same products increase as a result of the prices of raw materials, spare parts, machinery, and so forth, which we buy at increasingly higher prices each day.

In 1977 in our countries we had to produce 338 quintals of cotton, 1,394 quintals of sugar, or 98 quintals of coffee to be able to purchase a tractor. Four years later, in 1981, we have to produce 476 quintals of cotton, which is 41 percent more, to be able to buy a tractor. Four years later, in 1981, we have to produce 2,143 quintals of sugar, a 54 percent increase, in order to be able to buy a tractor. Four years later, in 1981, we have to produce 248 quintals of coffee, an increase of 145 percent, to be able to buy a tractor. And the wealthy countries lend us money on hard terms, and the wealthy countries sell to us at increasingly higher prices, and the wealthy countries buy from us at increasingly cheaper prices.

As a result of this unjust relation of international trade, and as a result of the profound injustices generated by exploitation, a dramatic, social, economic and political crisis is shaking Central America today. This crisis stems from the pit of misery of 20 million men and women of Central America. In 1979 one out of every two Central Americans age 15 or over was illiterate. One out of every eight children dies before reaching 1 year of age. Three out of every 10 Central Americans who look for jobs do not find them. Twelve million men live without the dignity of a roof. Some 8.5 million Ce tral Americans, according to a recent survey by the ECLA, live in conditions of dire poverty.

In this ancient reality of exploitation of the Central American peoples and in the injustice with which the developed world treats our peoples lie the causes of the social and political upheavals in Central America, not in the Nicaraguan revolution, which is the first great historic effort carried out in Central America to eliminate the roots of the crisis. The charge that the Nicaraguan Sandinist popular revoution is the cause of the rebellion in Central America reveals the hypocrisy of those truly responsible for the dramatic Central American reality.

The start of the solution for the crisis in the region lies in recognizing that this crisis is the product of the exploitation to which the Central American countries have been subjected and in developing a series of measures in keeping with this reality. Between 1973 and 1980 the foreign debt of Central America has multiplied by five times and will reach the unprecedented figure of $7 billion by the end of 1981. This debt is 140 percent more than our exports. Only 3 years ago, it would have been equivalent to 80 percent. This debt signifies an ever-increasing burden on the shoulders of the Central American workers, because the payment of interest to creditors signifies every year a higher proportion of exports of the region.

The high interest rates which respond to the fiscal and monetary policy of the United States are aimed at rewarding those who have more and punishing those who have less. While this situation remains unsolved there can be no solution of the Central American crisis. To resolve its own crisis, the United States is applying a policy that consists of massively increasing the costs of the financial resources our countries obtain. This logically is conducive to exportation of that crisis from the United States to the poor countries. Thus far this year $1.2 billion have left Central America and have found refuge in the developed countries. In the last 3 years alone the Central American countries lost $1,235,000,000 which were transferred to developed countries, particularly the United States, due to the drop in buying power of their exports.

As long as that situation is not reversed, how can our countries develop and how can the crisis be solved?

The deterioration in terms of trade represents a veritable tax on our exports, and this tax is collected by the developed countries. Therefore those countries should make financial compensation for such a deterioration. In only 2 years, 1979 and 1980, the Central American countries lost international reserves amounting to $1,181,000,000. How, then, are our countries going to obtain the resources they need to finance the investments necessary to get out of underdevelopment?

It is necessary to have a continuous flow of resources to finance our strategic energy, transport, infrastructure, industrial and agricultural and livestock projects. We, as countries that are poor as a result of centuries of exploitation and unjust international economic relations, demand that justice be done.

But the United States has turned a deaf ear. The forthcoming conference in Cancun has already felt the effects of the U.S. refusal to discuss issues that may really open a safety valve for the explosive economic situation in the world. The United States, acting in a way that we can only characterize as childish, has refused Cuba, president of the Nonaligned Movement, the right to participate in this conference.

Nicaragua, however, is sure that countries such as Mexico, France, Austria, Tanzania, Algeria, India and others will be spokesmen for our demands for a new economic order in the world.

We have said we bring specific proposals that should contribute to the cause of peace in our region. We have said that the main causes of the crisis in the area are of an economic nature. They have been provoked by the present unjust economic relations and by the overexploitation of our peopel at the hands of exploiting minorities that serve, like eunuchs, the interests of international exploitation.

If we realize this, we then can understand why there has been a revolution in Nicaragua and why there is a revolutionary war in El Salvador and another in Guatemala. If there is serious interest in finding a solution to the situation in Central America, then there should be no more invoking of the ghost of the East-West conflict. This ghost is being raised everywhere by those trying to forestall change in the region.

We cannot ignore or forget that brutal economic exploitation has been defended, throughout our history, by aggressive U.S. policies. After the U.S. war of independence, the model of a federated democracy based on ideals of liberty, which inspired the struggles of Washington and Jefferson, was also a model for the caudillos of Latin American independence. In Central America the idea of a liberal federated state, promoted by Gen Francisco Morazan, was the child of the principles of the North American revolution. But that dream was soon to vanish. The emerging of the Monroe Doctrine -- America for the Americans -- was to represent the aggressive will of Yankee expansionism in the continent. By 1840 our nations were no longer to receive the influence of ideals of liberty, but meddling, threats, the imposition of treaties that went against the sovereignty of our countries, provocations of war between neighboring states, blackmail through the presence of U.S. warships in our territorial waters, military intervention, the landing of marines, the imposition of corrupt governments and the imposition of unfair economic treaties.

There have been more than 784 hostile actions against the sovereign rights of countries on the continent. More than 100 of these actions have taken place since 1960. Why were our countries humiliated and invaded on more than 200 occasions between 1840 and 1917? What were the pretexts, considering the fact that there was no single socialist state in the world and the tsar was sovereign throughout Russia? Treaties were imposed on us. Loans were imposed on us. We were invaded. We were forced into the status of a protectorate using the same thesis of U.S. security as argument. This was first called the Monroe Doctrine. Later, Manifest Destiny. Later, the Big Stick. And later, dollar diplomacy. There were the expansion of borders, secure sea routes, military bases in the Caribbean, sold-out governments and docile governments. This was a liberal ideal that turned into shameless expansionism.

What is the explanation for the many attacks, the meddling and the landings that took place between 1917 and 1954 in Latin America when the Cuban revolution had not yet taken place and Cuba could not be accused of meddling -- charges that were to come later? The United States did not grab Cuba and Puerto Rico in 1898 or impose the Platt Amendment to save the Caribbean from the influence of the Soviet Union because there was no Soviet Union yet. The United Stated did not land marines in Veracruz, Haiti and Nicaragua, nor did it arm the most formidable naval force the Caribbean had ever seen to win the East-West conflict. The United States was only defending the interests of its territorial expansionism, of its big businessmen, who were at that time ravaging Latin America.

At this moment, today, 7 October 1981, the United States is beginning a spectacular military exercise called Hawk View in the vicinity of Nicaraguan sovereign territory. The exercise involves U.S. naval, land and air-transported forces and Honduran military elements. Right now, as in 1895 [as heard], when pirate William Walker landed on our beaches at the head of a phalanx composed of mercenary Southerners, our country is being threatened with attacks on a larger scale than those we have been enduring.

At this moment, as in 1912, when our fatherland was invaded by marines and was ably defended by the patriots headed by Gen Benjamin Zeledon, a national hero, there is the danger of more invasions -- direct or indirect -- of Nicaragua. At this moment, as in 1927, when we were again invaded by marines and when the army for the defense of national sovereignty of General Sandino had to fight for 6 difficult years, there are more threats from the present U.S. administration.

It is necessary then to recall the history of aggression against the Central American countries over a period of more than a century. In 1855, Walker's filibusters disembarked in Nicaragua in an attempt to annex Central America to the southern states of the United States. Subsequently, Walker proclaimed himself president and re-established slavery in Nicaragua. In that same year, (Tyne) and (Barnes), colonels on active duty, proclaimed the independence of San Juan del Norte, a sovereign territory of Nicaragua.

In 1856, through the (Veras-Cladden) treaty, the United States yielded the Belizean territory, which did not belong to it, to Great Britain. In 1860 the United States interferred in Panama for the first time on the pretext of restoring order. In 1867 the United States consolidated its ownership of Nicaragua through the (Dickinson-John) treaty, giving the United States the right to build an interoceanic canal. In 1896 U.S. military forces disembarked at Corinto port. In 1899 more U.S. military forces disembarked in our territory in San Juan del Norte and Bluefields. In 1900 the United States imposed the (Hay-Corea) and (Hay-Calvo) treaties to acquire the dominant rights to the canal route through the Central American isthmus.

In 1901 marines landed on the Isthmus of Panama. In 1903 marines landed in Puerto Cortes, Honduras. In 1904 marines landed at Ancon and other places in Panama. This was the year in which Theodore Roosevelt created the Roosevelt Corollary, that is, the policy of the Big Stick. In 1905 marines landed at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, again. In 1909 the United States intervened in Nicaragua to overthrow the government of Gen Jose Santos Zelaya through the [words indistinct] note. In 1910 marines landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, and harassed our coasts until they were able to impose their oligarchic government. In 1911 the United States landed marines at Corinto and imposed presidents on Honduras and Nicaragua and forced Costa Rica and Nicaragua to accept onerous consolidation of debts and new loans. In 1902 marines landed in Honduras again and the United STates started the military occupation of Nicaragua that would last through 1925.

In 1914 the United States imposed the shameful Bryan-Chamorro treaty which violated our sovereignty. In 1918 marines landed in Colon and Chiriqui in Panama. In 1919 marines occupied Honduran ports to interfere in the electoral process. In 1920 marines landed in Guatemala under the pretext of safeguarding the lives of American citizens and protecting the U.S. Embassy there. In 1921 marines occupied Chorrera in Panama. In 1924 marines landed in Honduras and occupied Tegucigalpa and other cities of that country. In 1925 marines landed in Honduras and Panama to smother workers' strikes. In 1926, after leaving the country for a few months, marines occupied Nicaragua again. This new occupation lasted until 1933, when the Yankee troops were forced to withdraw in the face of the heroic resistance of the army defending national sovereignty led by Sandino.

In 1930 the U.S. fruit companies promoted border conflicts and military uprisings, imposed presidents and undermined the national sovereignty of Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. In 1954 the United States, through the CIA, overthrew the government of Gen Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala. In 1961 the U.S. military mission directed the coup against a Salvadoran civilian-military junta which had a nationalistic nature. In 1964 U.S. troops stationed in the Panama Canal Zone attacked a nationalist demonstration and killed 30 Panamanians.

In 1972, the United States signed the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty with Colombia, hurting the interests of Nicaraguan sovereignty. In that same year U.S. forces were taken from the Canal Zone to Managua to protect the stability of the Somozist regime after the earthquake that destroyed the city.

Already in the beginning of the 1960's the United States had launched the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba. In 1978 the United States tried to impose a policy of mediation in Nicaragua to save the system and prevent the Sandinist people's victory. In 1979 the U.S. secretary of state called for military intervention in Nicaragua at the OAS meeting in order to foil the Sandinist people's victory. U.S. helicopters landed in Costa Rica as part of a plan of interference in our liberation war. In 1981 the United States sent U.S. military advisers, helicopters and war supplies to El Salvador and Honduras. It approved loans for development and food for our fatherland for $81.1 million. It permitted the training of Somozist guardsmen at military camps in Florida. It ratified the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty as a provocation against Nicaragua. Now it has begun the Hawk View maneuvers with Honduras.

Two days ago, Col Samuel Dickens, a U.S. officer, member of the Inter-American Defense Board, said on his arrival in Tegucigalpa to attend the Hawk View maneuvers that they are proof that the United States is willing to support Honduras in a war against Nicaragua, and then went on to attack the people and Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua. His disrespect didn't stop there; he also attacked the Honduran Government because it proclaimed itself neutral toward neighbors like Nicaragua and toward a guerrilla war like that in El Salvador. He also attacked the governments of Mexico and France. All this is accompanied by the arrival of the USS (Corselli) with 500 marines, three patrol boats, one tug and military supplies. Meanwhile two U.S. reconnaissance planes from the Panama Canal Zone landed at the San Pedro Sula airport.

What can we call this? The United States is also trying to use Central American territories as they were used in the 1960's to attack Cuba, but to attack Nicaragua now. The aggression, the intervention, the pressure and the blackmail have never stopped. Respect for the sovereignty of our countries has never been granted by the United States. The expansionist mentality of the previous century, the gunboat policy, and the Big Stick policy have been intensified. In the face of these facts and threats, we can neither remain silent nor unarmed because we have historical justification for believing we could be attacked again. We believe the sovereignty that we conquered with weapons on 19 July 1979 once and for all is in serious danger. We believe peace and stability in Central America are in serious danger. Is history going to repeat itself in Central America? Our peoples are willing to respond as Sandino did in the face of any direct or indirect aggression, whether in Nicaragua or El Salvador. We all know that the threats of invasion are aimed against these two nations first.

Will the policy of intervention continue to be imposed on the will of the American people? Will the policy of supporting, arming and defending criminal regimes in Central America, such as those of [words indistinct], Hernandez, Martinez and Somoza, continue to be imposed?

This would appear to be so, judging by the nostalgic remark made by a U.S. Government representative who, while stopping over in Peru, said she would rather have Somoza in power in Nicaragua than the Sandinists. Coupled with the military aggression, how far will the economic aggression against Nicaragua go? Will the policy of interventionism again be imposed with impunity in Central America? Will the United States persist in promoting an erroneous policy in Central America which will unleash a regional crisis to further heighten the already difficult situation?

We want to reiterate firmly once more our firm position regarding this problem. We want peace but not at the cost of liberty. We do not want war, but if they wage a war against us, we will repel it with a people's war. We believe that although the picture is somber, and even pessimistic, there is still time to halt the warmongers.

Central America demands changes, and it is the revolutionaries and it is the Central American patriots who are promoting these changes. It is the Central American peoples who are ready to bring about these changes. The just war that is being waged by the heroic Salvadoran peoples demands a solid reply, a reply which cannot be elections on top of rivers of blood, a response which cannot be given by paramilitary bands, a response which cannot be given with an ever-increasing participation on the part of the United States, a response which cannot be given with genocide.

This is why, concerned with searching for a stabilizing response in the area in the first place, the Nicaraguan Sandinist government endorses the French-Mexican declaration made recently regarding the search for a political solution in El Salvador based on the dialogue of the conflicting parties. We also endorse the resolution on the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the possible paths of political solution emanating from the 68th IPU conference held in Havana 15 - 24 September of this year, the proposed resolution on Central America and the Caribbean made by the Socialist International in Paris in September, and the final declaration of the meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of peoples of our America held in Havana 4 - 8 September, which also issued a proclamation regarding the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

We said we are the bearers of a specific proposal on Central America which will aid in the search for peace in the world. Today we fulfill our responsibility, demanded by the historic circumstances, and announce to the president and representatives of this assembly of the nations of the world the following proposals, conveyed to us by the Salvadoran patriots. But prior to this, we want to inform the president and representatives that we have among us, accompanying the Nicaraguan delegation, the president of the FDR of El Salvador [applause] and member of the Joint Political Committee of the FMLN and the FDR, Companero Guillermo Ungo.

4 October 1981; Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua: The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front through this means authorize you during the 36th period of sessions of the UN General Assembly, to transmit to the peoples of the world our proposals regarding the search for peace talks to find a solution to the crisis that is currently experienced by our country. The text of our proposal is as follows:

The FMLN and the FDR use this means to address the international community and the peoples of the world, considering the UN organization to be the expression of the principles of peace, justice and equality among states and peoples and, consequently, the proper forum at which to express the desire of the Salvadoran people and of their representative organizations, the FMLN and the FDR. Above all, we want to express our appreciation of the many expressions of solidarity with the struggle of our peoples shown by governments, as well as by social and religious organizations and political figures, throughout our struggle. We especially want to express appreciation for the solidarity of the governments and peoples of Mexico and France, who have recognized our front as a representative political force, as well as the expressions and initiatives of the majority of the countries of the international community in favor of a political solution.

If our people -- led by their organizations, the FMLN and the FDR -- are engaged in a struggle today, it is because regimes of oppression and repression closed all possible paths for change, leaving as the sole legitimate path for the people's liberation that of armed struggle -- the exercise of the universal and constitutional right of rebellion against an illegitimate and bloody authority. Therefore our war is a just and necessary war to secure peace and equality among all Salvadorans. Nevertheless our desire is peace, and to achieve it we propose a political solution whose objective will be to end the war and to establish a new economic and political order, to insure Salvadorans the enjoyment of their citizens' rights and a dignified life as human beings.

All of this entails our express will to initiate a dialogue with civilian and military representatives designated by the junta through a process of peace talks. We propose that these peace talks, which reassert our commitment to find and implement a political solution, be based on the following general principles:

1. That they be carried out between delegates appointed by the FMLN and the FDR and representatives of the Salvadoran government junta.

2. That they be conducted in the presence of governments as witnesses, to contribute to the solution of the conflict.

3. That they must be held with a general character, to embrace the fundamental aspects of the conflict, and must be based on an agenda established by the two parties.

4. That the Salvadoran people must be informed of all developments.

5. That they will begin without the establishment of conditions by either side.

In an effort to count on a foundation that will insure a political solution, the FMLN and the FDR express readiness to discuss the following points:

A. Definition of a new political, economic and legal order that will permit and increase the full democratic participation of the different political social and economic sectors and forces, especially those that have been alienated. The elections will be an important element of this, as a mechanism of popular participation and representation.

B. The restructuring of the armed forces, founded upon the officers and troops of the current army who are not responsible for crimes or genocide against the people, and with the integration of the command elements and troops of the FMLN.

Our fronts consider the elections to be a valid and necessary instrument of expression of the people's will, as long as there are conditions and a climate that will permit the citizens to freely express their will. In El Salvador at present an electoral process cannot meet these conditions, because the repressive apparatus of the regime -- which assassinates labor and political leaders, persists in persecuting the progressive sectors of the church and is responsible for the daily physical elimination of dozens of citizens -- remains intact. In the same manner, the regime maintains the curfew, martial law and press censorship, and heightens the war against the people with arms and advisers sent by the U.S. Government.

A political solution is necessary for the stability of the region and for the peace and security of nations, and this implies that governments scrupulously respect the principle of nonintervention in other nations' internal affairs.

Therefore, we directly address the U.S. Government, to demand that it end its military intervention in El Salvador, because this is contrary to the interests of the peoples of El Salvador and the United States and endangers security and peace in Central America.

Our proposal responds to the clamor for justice that is consistent with the purest principles of international law and with the interest of the nations and peoples of the world seeking peaceful solutions to areas of tension. In this effort the Salvadoran people express their confidence in the understanding, participation and support of the international community in their effort to achieve their right to peace, liberty and independence.

Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the FMLN, Executive Committee of the FDR.

Mr President, messrs delegates, we are certain that this appeal for justice, that this appeal for peace, will be consequently picked up by all those governments truly concerned with the elemental rights of humanity.

On behalf of the dead, on behalf of the tortured, on behalf of the illiterates, on behalf of the hunger-stricken, on behalf of the exploited, let it be that this initiative is not in vain, that the forces of reason, love and the force of peace triumph once more over the irrational forces. Thank you.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE SUPPORT TO COOPERATIVES

PA071649 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The law on cooperatives is now in effect, which will allow the revolutionary government to give greater support to this sector. Salvador Mayorga, deputy minister of state for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, INRA, said today in a press conference that the law on cooperatives is already in effect, since it was published in the government gazette.

Since the revolutionary triumph the government has been giving aid and assistance to cooperatives by means of credits, materials and machinery, trying to promote the cooperative movement. The implementation of this law establishes rules for the legal organization of the cooperative movement and its systematization.

The cooperatives have developed considerably, but not in an orderly manner. The law will define how they should be organized and authorized, as well as the requirements they must demand from their members and the special assistance to be given to them, such as [Words indistinct] of taxes on materials, machinery and other things.

PLO'S QADDUMI MEETS WITH RODRIGUEZ, SIGNS ACCORD

FL071456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba's [PCC] Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday met with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Bureau and member of the PLO Executive Council. Discussed at the fraternal meeting were issues related to the situation in the Middle East, the just cause of the Palestinian people and the close ties prevailing in every field between the PLO and Cuba. The unwavering solidarity of the Cuban people with the brother Palestinian people was once again reiterated.

Attending the meeting for the Palestinian side were (Isan Kamel Salem), PLO representative to the GDR Government; (Khasan Drasman), alternate PLO representative to the United Nations; and (Imaach Yoddah), PLO charge d'affaires in our country.

The Cuban vice president was accompanied by Arturo Barber Orozco, director of the North Africa and Middle East section of the Ministry of Foreign Relations [as heard]; Claudio Ramos, chief of [the Africa and Middle East] section of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee; and Jacinto Vasquez, the Cuban ambassador to Lebanon.

Cooperation Accord

FL071830 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and the PLO have signed a cooperation agreement at the end of talks held by members of the two organizations. The agreement was signed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the PCC Central Committee and by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Bureau.

FESTIVAL DELEGATES SCORE ANTI-CUBA RADIO STATION

FL02212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The second nonaligned radio festival which began on Monday at the Palace of Conventions in this capital continued its sessions today. Today's session was chaired by Manuel Yepe, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, and opened with an address by the Yugoslav delegation. The delegations from Laos, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Yemen, Panama, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Sao Tome and Principe, Afghanistan, Cuba, Congo and Angola followed. The majority of the delegations condemned the U.S. Government's decision to create a counterrevolutionary radio station to attack Cuba. They described it as not only aggression against our country but also aggression against nonaligned countries, especially the Central American and Caribbean countries.

The Nicaraguan delegation said that it was paradoxical that the imperialists named the counterrevolutionary station after our national hero, Jose Marti. It would come as no surprise to us, the Nicaraguan delegate said, that they would next create a station against Nicaragua named after Sandino. He then said that the installation of this radio station in the United States coincides with the creation of a ring of powerful radio stations attempting to encircle Nicaragua with similar aims in mind -- that is, to confuse Latin American public opinion and pave the way for new aggressions against Cuba and future aggression against Nicaragua, he said. The Nicaraguan delegation asked the other delegates participating in the second radio festival to draft a final resolution expressing the strongest protest over this new U.S. aggression against Cuba and the Central American and Caribbean countries.

For its part, the Laos delegation said that the festival's opening speech, delivered by Jose R. Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and minister of education of Cuba, should be considered an official document from the nonaligned countries. It also expressed its support for the UNESCO declaration and for the strengthening of a new international information order.

The Vietnamese delegate then addressed the meeting. He referred to the U.S. creation of the counterrevolutionary radio station against Cuba and noted that once again imperialism resorts to anticommunism and anti-Sovietism as a pretext to attack countries that belong to the socialist camp. This, he said, underscores the fascist nature of the present U.S. administration. This morning's session concluded with a speech by the Angolan delegation.

SAO TOME PRESIDENT VISITS ICAP, HAVANA MUSEUM

FL071151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and chief of state of that country, has visited the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] in Havana, accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo. ICAP President Rene Rodriguez welcomed President Pinto da Costa and other members of his delegation, which arrived in our country on 2 October on a friendly visit. During its stay at the ICAP, the delegation was briefed on the structure and functions of the organization. The president of Sao Tome and Principe expressed great interest in the smallest details with a view to creating a similar institution in the African nation he rules. Later in the day, the delegation headed by Pinto da Costa visited the City of Havana Museum where he enjoyed a performance by the national folklore group.

Communications Center Visit

FL072333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Alberto (Veliz) report]

[Text] Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Movement for the Liberation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe [as heard], today visited the Caribe ground station in the company of Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo. On his arrival at the center, located in Jaruco, Havana Province, Pinto da Costa was received by Raul Garcia Pelaez, a member of the PCC Central Committee, and Felix Santiago, director of the International Communications Enterprise of Cuba. Guillermo Cabrera, director of the important satellite communications establishment, briefed the foreign president on its radio broadcasting, telex, telegraph and telephone services by means of the inter-Sputnik system. The distinguished visitor praised the scientific-technical advances made by our fatherland in this area and conversed with political, administrative and labor leaders and with the workers of the Caribe ground station, the only one of its kind in our country.

SWAPO OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL072353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] There is a large-scale national struggle in Namibia waged by its people and their national liberation movement, the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO. This was stated by (Axel Johann), administrative secretary of SWAPO, during a press conference held today at the offices of the Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] to speak about the current situation in Namibia.

The SWAPO leader noted that the South African bases have been expanded and that the Pretoria regime is also building shelters and landing strips while the Namibians are more determined than ever to fight to the last. (Axel Johann) gave thanks for Cuba's moral and political assistance and added that his people draw inspiration from the Cuban revolution to achieve their definitive victory. Also participating in the press conference were Elena Gil, president of the MPSP, and Helmut Angula, SWAPO representative in Cuba.

CUBA, CSSR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN HAVANA

FL070957 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba and Czechoslovakia have signed a cooperation agreement in Havana. It will enable 2,500 Cuban students to study various technical specialties. The document was signed by the vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Labor and Social Security, Hector Martinez, and the vice minister of Czechoslovakia's Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Milan Kysely.

Currently, nearly 5,000 Cuban young people are working and learning skills in 56 Czechoslovakian industrial enterprises.

VALDES CHAIRS DECORATION OF CDR MEMBERS

FL061143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo and minister of the interior, has chaired a ceremony of presentation of the "20 years of revolutionary vigilance" insignia. Chiefs and officers of the Interior Ministry pinned the insignia on a group of national and provincial leaders of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR].

During the ceremony the following were decorated: Armando Acosta, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and CDR national coordinator, and PCC Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera, as well as other members of the PCC Central Committee.

In his closing remarks, Brig Gen Fabian Escalante noted the merits of those receiving the awards [for their efforts] in the defense of the socialist revolution from the CDR ranks.

HERRERA ANNOUNCES NEW 'INFORMATIVE' TV PROGRAM

FL071925 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking at a session of the seminar on ideological issues held in Santa Clara under the auspices of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee, Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, has announced the initiation of new program to be broadcast over Cuban television channel six.

The new program, which will be an informative review, will be broadcast from 0730 to 0900 Monday through Saturday. It will consist of four 7-minute reviews of domestic and international news which will be inserted among sections on music, art, literature, cartoons and a special section for criticism to be called "letters from the viewers."

AREA TO BENEFIT FROM INCREASED CANADIAN AID

FL071349 Bridgetown CANA in English 1257 GMT 7 Oct 81

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Melbourne, 7 Oct (CANA) -- Barbados and Jamaica have echoed the views of Guyana and Grenada that the way is now clear for the convening of their first Caribbean Community (CARICOM) summit in nearly 6 years. "I believe its on the cards for early 1982," Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams told CANA, just hours after his Jamaica counterpart Edward Seaga had said he expected the 12 CARICOM heads of government to get together following Trinidad and Tobago's 1981 elections, constitutionally due by yearend.

The new optimism follows a series of historic informal meetings held in Australia during the past week by Mr Adams, Mr Seaga, Guyana President Forbes Burnham and Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and George Price of Belize -- all here for the 5 day Commonwealth summit ending today. St Lucia Foreign Minister Peter Jobie and senior Trinidad and Tobago civil servant Isidore Rampersad, leading their respective delegations, also participated in the talks.

Serious political and economic fractures within the community have stymied previous efforts to convene a CARICOM summit -- highest decision making forum of the regional integration movement. Highly-placed sources here said that the five CARICOM heads in Melbourne had a "cordial, frank and open" exchange of views on a range of ideological and economic issues over lunch yesterday with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The Grenada revolution of 1979 and Cuban aid to the island for construction of a large international airport and a powerful new radio station were among the subjects that came up, the sources said.

Yesterday's luncheon at a Melbourne club at Mr Trudeau's invitation was essentially to discuss with the Caribbean leaders new Canadian aid initiatives for the Third World, including a 500 million dollar plan to help with petroleum exploration and a billion dollar program for expanding food production. The Caribbean heads welcomed the Canadian proposals. "I'm glad that Mr Trudeau has expanded the horizons of Canadian aid for the West Indies," Mr Adams said. Canada, he added, had always been a good friend of the Caribbean, and Barbados in particular had benefitted especially in tourism and water resources development. Mr Adams said that out of their meeting with Mr Trudeau he expected to come a "revival of the Canada-West Indies exchanges in economic affairs."

GRENADA

BISHOP HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MELBOURNE

FL061411 Bridgetown CANA in English 1114 GMT 6 Oct 81

[By Graham Lovell]

[Text] Melbourne, 6 Oct (CANA-REUTER) -- Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of plotting to destabilize his Caribbean island state. The United States had conducted military exercises that were a trial run for an invasion of his 133-square-mile (340-square-km) island, he told a press conference, The destabilization efforts "can easily be traced to the CIA. There is no doubt about it, it is very recognizable."

According to documents circulated at the press conference, the military exercise was carried out in August on two Puerto Rico islands on terrain similar to that of Grenada. It involved transporting troops from California, covering roughly the same distance needed to invade the island, the document said.

Mr Bishop, in Melbourne for the Commonwealth heads of government conference, quoted the commander of the exercise, Rear Adm Robert McKenizie as saying it demonstrated U.S. "capacity to respond in the Caribbean basin." He also said the admiral had described Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada as "practically one country (and) a political-military problem."

Mr Bishop said Grenada was clearly in mind as the target of the invasion exercise. Cuba was too big while Nicaragua was on the mainland. "By a simple process of elimination, the only country they can be thinking of was us," he said. Mr Bishop said his government had complained to the United States and after six weeks "we got a stock denial but no clarification."

He said the operation was code-named "Amber and the Amberines" which he said was significantly similar to Grenada and its sister islands in the Grenadines. It posed a threat to the peace and security not only of Grenada but also of the entire Caribbean.

The prime minister, whose official title on Commonwealth conference documents carries the honorific "comrade" -- like that of Guyana Prime Minister Linden Forbes Burnham -- came to power in a revolution in March, 1979. He said his country of 100,000 people would probably hold elections next year after a new constitution had been drafted. The last elections were in 1976.

He said he was neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the conference later this month in Cancun, Mexico, on the world economy. He said 22 countries, including the United States and many of the poorer nations, were attending but they could not speak for all the countries in the world. "But the hopes of many people will be in Cancun," Mr Bishop said. "Their expectations will be there and they will be pinning their hopes on it."

Questioned about Afghanistan, Mr Bishop said Grenada took a position that might not go along with that of other countries "but there are two sides to the question." He said that prior to the Soviet intervention in December, 1979, "there were systematic attempts at subversion from its neighbours and at least one big power." He said the people of Afghanistan "have the right to build their own lives and revolution. The people of Afghanistan need to have their chance and have the right to build their own process."

Grenada did not join the majority in the United Nations General Assembly when it voted overwhelmingly to call on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

Further on Press Conference

FL061418 Bridgetown CANA in English 1307 GMT 6 Oct 1981

[Text] Melbourne, 6 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada's left wing government, which came to power in the Caribbean's first coup 2 and 1/2 years ago, said today certain processes were in train for restoring democratic rule to the island.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, whose pro-Cuba New Jewel Movement (NJM) suspended the constitution on coming to office, was asked at a news conference here if and when his government proposed calling elections. Bishop replied: "Under the system which the governments of the (Commonwealth) Caribbean, including Grenada, operate, elections would normally take place once every 5 years. The last elections in Grenada were at the end of 1976, December. If you count from December 76, the usual 5 years and 3 months that you're allowed, you would see that goes into 1982.

"Our preference in terms of the timing of the election is that the election should in fact come after a new constitution has been drafted, a constitution which we would like to see submitted for popular discussion through a consultative assembly and thereafter submitted for popular approval through a national plebiscite and under this new constitution we would prefer to see the elections coming. An exact date I cannot give you at this time. What I can tell you is that certain processes have been set in motion and there is acting going forward," [Bishop stated].

MESSAGES OF SUPPORT FROM DPRK, SRV RECEIVED

FL070101 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Grenada revolution and the Grenadian people continue to receive fraternal support from progressive governments throughout the world in the face of imperialist attempts to turn back the (?forward) process now taking place in the country. The latest messages of solidarity have come from the presidents of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In his message, President Kim Il-song of North Korea expressed his government's and people's indignation for the recent large-scale military maneuvers carried out in the Caribbean by the United States. President Kim Il-song said that the maneuvers were unprovoked and constitute not only an aggressive act against the independence and sovereignty of Grenada but also a great threat to peace and security in the Caribbean region. The North Korean president called for an end to U.S. military maneuvers and exercises in the region, and said that his government and people fully support and encourage the Grenadian people and the government in their struggle to build a new society against imperialist aggression. In concluding, President Kim Il-song expressed his (?deep) conviction that the people of Grenada will surely be victorious under the leadership of Comrade Maurice Bishop.

The Vietnamese leader said that the recent American military maneuvers when coupled with other American imperialist schemes to blockade, destabilize and attack Grenada constituted not only a threat to Grenada and the world but a blatant challenge to world peace. In his message to Prime Minister Bishop, the Vietnamese leader said that his people and government energetically condemned the criminal American schemes and plots against Grenada and demanded an end to the [word indistinct] policy against Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba. The president of Vietnam also called on U.S. imperialism to cease their worn-out policies and interventions against national liberation movements in Latin America and the world at large. The message concluded by reaffirming the Vietnamese people's militant and [word indistinct] solidarity in support for the Grenadian people to preserve the achievements of the March 13th revolution.

COARD CHARGES NEWS AGENCIES WITH MISINFORMING

FL071117 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The second ecumenical meeting on human rights and solidarity in the Caribbean is under way in St Georges, Grenada. Delegates from 10 countries in the region, including the United States and Venezuela, are attending. Grenadian Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard charged the U.S. news transnationals with a misinformation campaign against his country. On Mondy, a reportedly political crisis in the Caribbean and, in particular, the case of Jamaica were discussed. The meeting will wind up Saturday.

BRIEFS

YOUTHS TO USSR -- Five youths have left Grenada for the Soviet Union to undertake a 10-month scholarship in cooperative education practices. The five come from the National Cooperatives Development Agency, NACDA, and the National Youth Organization [NYO], and comprise NACDA's chief education officer, (Melvin Mitchell) and cooperative officers (Festeck Austen) and (Neville Judith) along with (Kenneth Paul) and (Danasta Gilbert) of the NYO. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Oct 81 FL]

PRINTERS TO GDR -- Two members of the staff of the free West Indian newspaper left Grenada today for the GDR to attend a 6-month course in printing. The two are (Wallace Bascomb) and (Glenn Vaughn). Their course was made possible through an agreement with the GDR for the training of Grenadian personnel in several areas, including the print industry. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Oct 81 FL]

TELEPHONE SYSTEM -- St Georges, Grenada, 6 Oct (CANA) -- Residents of Grenada's two ward island -- Carriacou and Petit Martinique -- will soon benefit from both telephone and electricity services, Finance Minister Bernard Coard has announced. Giving details on the proposed telephone service, Mr Coard said that the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) had negotiated with East Germany for a telephone system for both islands. Mr Coard also announced that a number of Grenadians had been sent to East Germany for training to install and operate the system. They are due back home shortly. The Grenadian deputy prime minister said that the installation of the system on the two islands was expected to take over 18 months. He added that Grenada would also be seeking assistance from Cuba on the project. [Bridgetown CANA in English 2380 GMT 6 Oct 81 FL]

JAMAICA

SEAGA ANSWERS BISHOP'S CHARGES IN MELBOURNE

FL061442 Bridgetown CANA in English 1400 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Melbourne, 6 Oct (CANA-REUTER) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga told a press conference he knew of no instance of U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of a Caribbean nation. He said the previous socialist government of Michael Manley had continually accused the United States of interfering in Jamaican affairs in order to explain the country's economic problems but had never offered specific evidence.

He said journalists should have asked Mr Bishop for evidence to back up his accusations. "Not having asked for that I suggest you treat the information he has given you very warily," he said.

BRIEFS

GLEANER STRIKE -- Kingston, Jamaica, 6 Oct [as received] (CANA) -- The Jamaica GLEANER newspaper, which has been off the streets since Friday, is unlikely to appear before Wednesday, infomed sources said today. Management at THE GLEANER company, which publishes the daily and Sunday GLEANERS and other publications, said they were forced to close the production plant on Friday because of industrial action by press room employees. However, a spokesman for the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU) which represents the workers, who are in dispute with the company over the organization of the work week, told the tribunal the employees had not taken industrial action. They had been locked-out by the company, the union spokesman said. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 5 Oct 81 FL]

BAUXITE PRODUCTION -- Kingston, Jamaica, 5 Oct (CANA) -- Jamaica, with a 12 million ton annual output, remained the worlds third largest bauxite producer in 1980, according to figures just releashed by the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI). The island also had 13 percent of the output among market economy producers. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 5 Oct 81 FL]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRIME MINISTER RAPS OPPOSITION'S 'GANG OF FOUR'

FL062009 Bridgetown CANA in English 1437 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Te..t] Port of Spain, Trinidad, 6 Oct (CANA) -- Prime Minister George Chambers has labeled a group within the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR) as the "gang of four" which he said was trying to hijack the government. Speaking as political leader of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) at a function at Auzonville Park, Tunapuna, in east Trinidad to mark the party's 25th anniversary in power, Mr Chambers added: "But I say no way. I say, not a damn seat for them."

Mr Chambers' attack on the ONR, which is expected to provide the PNM's biggest challenge in the upcoming general elections, was a surprise one, for he was not listed to speak at the function. However, his birthday being on Sunday, he had gone on the platform to receive some gifts, and following that came his blast on the ONR.

"On two occasions in the past, a clique which I call the "gang of four" tried to hijack the party. On the first occasion, the group tried to hijack the chairmanship of the party. But Dr Williams put his foot down firmly on that. On the second occasion, they tried to hijack the political leadership, and they had to deal with Dr Williams again, and he dealt firmly and positively with that again. On that occasion, one member of the 'gang', now masquerading all about the place, had in his possession a 75-page acceptance speech as political leader of the party in which he praised the party as the greatest ever, and the best thing ever to happen to Trinidad and Tobago, because he expected to be the leader, not knowing that Dr Williams was coming to take back the leadership.

"When that failed, the 'gang' decided to destroy Williams. They formed a cligue, the sole purpose of which was to bring Williams to his knees and destroy him. But Williams hogged them in their own pen. The purpose of that clique had nothing to do with the betterment of Trinidad and Tobago or the way of life of the people. Its sole purpose was to destroy Williams. Now today the 'gang of four', masquerading under a name that is the acronym of destruction wants to hijack the government. I say: no way.

"I told the convention at Chaguaramas that Williams cannot die and must not die, now it is dawning on them what I meant. They are not fighting Donaldson or Chambers: They are still fighting Williams. And it appears that they are not sure whether Williams is still dead or is still alive. One can feel his ten fingers clutching their throats and bringing them down in the swirling waters of the dragons mouth."

Mr Chambers, who took over as prime minister and political leader of the PNM following the death of Dr Eric Williams on 29 March, said the people of Trinidad and Tobago were not fools and had to recognize the division between ambition and obsession, and I smell obsession of a kind that is frightening to me, to you, and all of us. "Some of these people are so obsessed with winning power that I would not be able to guarantee you the kind of freedom John Donaldson (minister for national security) spoke about if those people get their hands on the levers of power in Trinidad and Tobago."

He called on the people of the constituencies of St Augustine, Tunapuna and Arouca to give a resounding "no" to the "gang of four" that must reverberate throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The political leader did not call names in referring to the "gang of four", but PNM sources claimed the quartet to be leader of the ONR, Karl Hudson-Phillips, and three other former PNM-mites, Ferdi Ferreira, Ivan Williams and Carlton Gomes.

Mr Chambers had said on Sunday at Woodford Square in Port-of-Spain that the PNM would be presenting 36 candidates to the electorate, chosen by the most democratic process possible.

"We are not offering anybody any ministry, we are not offering to pay off any candidate for the rest of years he has to serve if he resigned now," he commented.

He claimed that one member of the "gang" had already deserted his old constituency for another and suggested that the person should be treated as a fugitive.

"Already cracks are beginning to appear in the ranks of the 'gang.' We must make sure that we rid the country of people who want to turn Trinidad and Tobago into a concentration camp."